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Business Notices.

a bill of complaint filed by the Trow Directory, Printing and Bookbinding Company in the United States Circuit Court against W. Andrew Boyd an order was issued by Judge Lacombe, on June 9th, restraining said W. Andrew Boyd, his agents, attorneys, servants and employees from directly or indirectly selling a book entitled "Boyd's Greater New York Copartnership and Residence Business Directory for 1892."

New-Work Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY JUNE 14, 1899.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—A fierce engagement took place along the waterfront south of Manila, the rebel troops making an obstinate resistance to the American advance. — MM. Poincaré and Deschanel will have a conference with President Loubet to-day, regarding the selection of a Ministry. — The Red Cross sub-committee of the Peace Conference reported in favor of the application of the Geneva Convention to naval warfare. — General Luna, it is reported, was assassinated at Aguinaldo's head-quarters. — Arms and ammunition are being distributed to the Boers. — Baron de Christiani was sentenced to four years' imprisonment for assaulting President Loubet. onment for assaulting President Loubet.

DOMESTIC.—A tornado is reported to have raused heavy loss of life and great destruction of property in Eastern Nebraska; at least one hundred people were killed by Monday night's storm in New-Richmond, Wis., and the business and the hundred of the life was destroyed. concern in New-Richmond, wis., and the business part of the city was destroyed. —— Great concern was caused among officials in Washington by the news of fighting close to Manila; General Otis's force will be increased to about 35,000 men. —— A limited use of the American flag by Cuban shipping will be allowed by the Commissioner Kasson and French officials in Washington began work and French officials in Washington began work on a reciprocity treaty. —— Alumni meetings were the features of the commencement week exercises at a number of colleges. —— Dr. Andrew S. Draper was mentioned in connection with the Republican nomination for Governor of Illinois. —— The lack of rain throughout the State is causing anxiety regarding crops.

CITY.—Stocks were irregular and generally lower. — Winners at Gravesend: Primrose Day, Central Trust, Maribert, The Rose, Greyfeld, Premier. — The steamship Macedonia was run down by the steamship Hamilton off Long Branch. —— The iron steamboat Cepheus ran aground off Norton's Point, Coney Island, and was pulled off by the Pegasus, of the same line, which ran aground herself in the attempt; the Cepheus then pulled off the Pegasus and ran aground a second time, being pulled off by tugs; nobody was injured, and the damage to the boats was only slight. —— Frank Bulkley was deposed from the Republican leadership in the XXIXth District and Alexander T. Mason was Controller Coler, it was learned, will try to compel the Municipal Assembly to pass the bond issue by means of a writ of mandamus. Mrs. John E. McElroy, of Albany, unveiled the monument to her brother, ex-President Chester Alan Arthur, in Madison Square. == announced that the big wheeling organizations had practically agreed on a plan for a bicycle path on the Brooklyn Bridge.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Party cloudy, followed by showers in the afternoon. the temperature yesterday: Highest, 83 de-The temperature yesterday: H grees; lowest, 70; average, 76%.

Readers going out of town for the season can make sure of their Daily and Sunday Tribune, and get it cheaper, by ordering the same sent by mail. See subscription rates, on opposite page. Or, they should lodge an order with the nearest regular newsdealer, or their hotel, for the daily delivery of the paper.

CIVILIZATION'S PAUPERS.

The savage state has no poorhouse. Where all five from hand to mouth, nobody trying to win a larger or better future for the tribe, it is not a disgrace to be a pauper, and those who do least may be honored as braves. But every step tow-New-England towns the poorhouse kept those who were not able or not willing to earn their share of the general cost of living, and there was forced work for the lazy. Going yet higher, the burden of civilization in this world is not borne by all races or nations alike. But if the necessupports itself but does nothing toward gaining brighter prospects, it is discharging its whole duty, according to teachers of the Atkinson-Garrison class. National greed and selfish isolation mankind anywhere toward higher civilization is

The Teacher who gave himself for others in Judea made a different doctrine the test of all bly open new sources of emolument to the faithhuman progress since. It makes work for all the duty of all. It has poorhouses for those who will not work, hospitals for those who cannot and the chance of a poorhouse for every one who is content to live from hand to mouth. In the larger | livered over to Tammany rule, New-York is sure economy of nations events are teaching the same toward the enlargement and uplifting of mankind, toward justice everywhere and such freedom as is possible and defence against international spollation finds reward in the widest influence, the greatest opportunities for enterprise. the largest wealth and the best development of individual manhood. It learns that true manhood comes not by eating and drinking alone. nor by selfish isolation, but by striving mightily against odds wherever justice may be enthroned instead of tyranny, and civilization may take the

Some nations do what they can. They are of the poorhouse, no waiting for enforced labor hope that with Mr. Coler watching the transacunder the lash of events. According to their tion it would be accomplished in a satisfactory case. In that amazing trial of M. Zola, when measure they rise in manhood, in opportunities manner. The cost of development and maintent the air of the courtroom was vocal chiefly with

and advantages and in power. Other nations there are which live for themselves, never set foot on any soil but to despoil it, set up tyranny, know no justice, create and enforce laws solely for their own gain. To every land they have touched for centuries they have brought as little progress and civilization as they could, and a harder life even for the savage. If they support themselves they do nothing for mankind, win no higher manhood nor broader opportunities, accumulate against future needs neither wealth nor power, and rank among nations where the tramp or the pauper does in civilized

It has never been the desire or the destiny o this free Nation to live the selfish and cowardly life which the Atkinson-Garrison set describe as a duty. Near it were Florida and Louisiana, needing a higher than Spanish civilization, and it acquired both. Seminole Indians did not want civilization, and the Nation put it out of their power to tyrannize over other tribes, as it will end the power of Aguinaldo and the Tagals to rule the Philippines by force and terror. The vast Northwest Territory was taken, and there also the end of savage extinction of other savage tribes was found a duty. Texas wanted freedom, and the United States lifted its hand. gaining Texas and parts of Mexico. But when Hawaii wanted freedom the dry rot of National selfishness long withheld the boon. Cuba wanted freedom, and the people who believe in a manhood which helps nobody but self long had their own way. For them, at all events, the international poorhouse came, with its enforced labor, when war with Spain brought great and unimagined responsibilities. But the American people were not slow to prove that to them work for the world was welcome. No lash of events was needed to force them forward in the furrow. The sinking of the Maine only opened long tolerated near them. From that time their only question has been not how to escape all labor except for self, but what can best be done for the uplifting of those whose future has been placed in the hands of the Republic.

WHY M. DUPUY FELL.

The Dupuy Ministry fell over the Dreyfus case. Of that there seems to be no doubt. But fell because of general principles, and not because of any specific point or incident. There was really nothing in the petty brawls of Sunday or in the conduct of the police to warrant a Ministerial crisis. The few extreme Socialists who are opposed to the very existence of the police are not enough to produce such a result. It is evident that, in addition to both the Red Caps and the Muscadins, many sound Republicans voted against the Ministry, and dence in M. Dupuy and his colleagues on general principles of government. Neither did they disapprove the conduct of the Ministry in the incidents of the last two Sundays-at Auteuil and Longchamps. What seems by far most likely is that they remember M. Dupuy was Prime Minister when Dreyfus was first tried and condemned, and that they think greater confidence and more complete acquiescence in the result of his second trial would be assured if at that time some other man were at the head of the Cabinet. That is entirely logical, and it makes no unpleasant reflection upon M. Dupuy. Indeed, it is quite supposable that he takes the same view of the case and is glad to get out of office.

Perhaps to this we may add that M. Dupuy is thought, whether justly or not we cannot say, to be reluctant to bring to trial those who are supposed to be chiefly responsible for the Dreyfus conspiracy. If so, that is a particularly urgent reason for his retirement. For it is perfectly clear that nothing will satisfy the French sense of justice short of a thorough sifting of the Dreyfus case, and a bringing to book of every scoundrel connected with it, no matter what his military rank, political influence or social standing. The names of General Mercler and General de Boisdeffre are much in evidence at the present time. There is no desire to prejudge their cases. Nevertheless, it is not forgotten that General Mercler "Dreyfus was a traitor, who was justly and "legally condemned"; and that General de Boisdeffre said: "The guilt of Captain Dreyfus has always been to me a thing absolutely certain." And now the highest court in France declares that Dreyfus was not legally or justly condemned, and that his guilt was and is by no means certain. There is a difference of opinion between these two distinguished officers and the court, which they surely ought to have an opportunity to explain, especially since they were conspicuously concerned in the condemnation of Dreyfus, which never would have been effected had it not been for their extraordinary efforts.

The saying has been so often repeated on occasions similar to this that it has become trite; yet it is nevertheless entirely true and pertinent that there are plenty of other good men in France to form a new Ministry. There is no need for anxlety on that score. The Ministry will be a good one. It will be soundly Republican, trust M. Loubet for that. And it will take no step backward in the Dreyfus case, trust him also for that-and, indeed, for both these things trust the Chamber, which contains an ample Republican and justice-

THE SEASIDE PARK PROJECT. It is evident from the special meetings held in Plymouth Church and the Church of the Pilgrims on Sunday, and from the sympathetic utard higher civilization imposes burdens. In old | terances of many Brooklyn pasters and other influential citizens, that Controller Coler's project for a spacious public park at Coney Island has aroused much interest in his borough. It is said, furthermore, that all elements of the population, including the politicians, are favorable to the undertaking, and that the only opposition Sary minimum share is borne, if a nation merely | thus far manifested proceeds from the proprietors of vicious resorts on the island, who fear for the rest of mankind better conditions and that they may be driven out of business. On this side of the East River less attention has been paid to the proposal, and so far as we have observed the Controller's colleagues are not ralare reckoned the high virtues, and refusal to help | lying to his support with great alacrity. This is rather surprising, for, though independent action is not usually approved in Tammany Hall, the creation of a seaside park would presumaful and favored members of the organization.

That fact, indeed, must be recognized as one of the objections to the scheme, but we do not consider it necessarily fatal. Having been deto be badly governed, but intelligent citizens doctrine. The nation which best does its duty cannot afford to antagonize all plans of improvement merely because the presumption is that their execution would be unskilful and expay an excessive price for them and to see them officially ill used after it has got them, and we are not unwilling to be convinced that a park at Copey Island comes under that head. Such an | bear in mind that this man stood among Henry addition to the open-air recreation places of the city could scarcely fall under any administration to give great enjoyment and benefit to a vast number of persons. The land essential to the purpose, over and above that already owned worth something to the world besides the cost by the city, would be acquired through condemof their own living. For them there is no chance nation proceedings, and it is not unreasonable to

return would be large. Moreover, we must take into account the probability that so favorable a chance to secure an adequate ocean frontage

may not be presented again. It is said that Coney Island would not be purged of the vile resorts which flourish there if the Controller's scheme were carried out. That is probably true, but it does not constitute a conclusive objection to the undertaking. Such establishments now have a monopoly. The creation of a park along the water front would crowd most of them into less desirable situations, and would subject them all to a competition which they would not all survive. We fully agree with Mr. Coler's assertion that the great majority of those who go to Coney Island do not prefer filth and vice to cleanliness and decency. If they were able to make an easy choice they would choose such healthful and wholesome diversions as a well-made and well-kept park on the water's edge might readily furnish rather than the nasty frivolities which it had banished to the background.

We are glad to see the Controller's proposition warmly advocated by such men as Dr. Storrs, Dr. McConnell, Mr. McKelway and Mr. White, and we hope that the impetus imparted to the movement in Brooklyn may extend to the rest of the city. If that happens the discussion will inevitably develop whatever reasonable grounds of oppposition may exist, and should lead to an intelligent decision in which public opinion would concur. For the present we do not hesitate to say that the project seems to us to be deserving of general support.

"PARTY MEASURES."

An interesting item is going the rounds to the effect that Assemblyman Frank Bulkley, Republican leader of the XXIXth Assembly District, is their eyes to the true nature of the barbarism so | to be "turned down" by the organization. It is said that Mr. Quigg has decided that the Assemblyman must be disciplined, retired from the Legislature, and that another will take his leadership. The reason alleged is that Mr. Bulkley displeased the organization by voting against the Astoria Gas bill at the last session.

Now, we have no interest in Mr. Bulkley's legislative career and nothing at stake in his leadership. It makes no difference to us whether Mr. Quigg's particular friend or Mr. Lauterbach's particular friend is "on top" in the XXIXth District. But it is a matter of interest and importance to know what party obligation is and what offence justifies party leaders in disciplining legislators. The Astoria Gas bill was a measure to confer a valuable franchise on a private corporation in which influential Republicans were interested. Whatever merits the bill had, they were of a purely business character for that their votes turned the scale. Now, there those who owned the company. We do not say is no reason to suppose they had lost confi- it did not have merits, but it was flercely attacked as conferring a valuable right without adequate compensation, as opening the door for unknown and gigantic operations under cover of assurances that all the company desired was permission to lay pipes under the East River. The counsel of the company was profuse in declaring that nothing more was required, but the bill was never amended to declare that it should be construed to confer no other rights, and many thought its terms did confer much more extensive privileges.

Whether they were right or wrong we do not pretend to say, but the question at issue was, at least on the side of passing the bill, entirely one of private business. We can understand a party saying that such a measure was against public policy, and urging its Assemblymen to vote against it; but it is a new development of Republican "party responsibility" to "turn down" a man because he fails to vote to confer by legislation a valuable property right on private individuals who may happen to have the favor of party leaders. Mr. Croker avows that as the Tammany theory of government. He bosses the party to make money for himself and his friends, and he sets up and pulls down office holders according as they are useful or not to his auction business, his bonding business, his fireproofing business, his ice business. Is the Republican organization going to take a leaf out of his books and make it a party crime not to support some Republican's gas business?

The Astoria Gas bill was in no sense a legitimate "party measure." It had no more connection with Republican policies than a bill to settle some private claim pushed by some member for a constituent. It is a perversion of party machinery to make it the pusher of private financial schemes, be they good or bad. The tendency so to make illegitimate drafts on party loyalty seems to be growing of late, and it has created some surprise and not a little talk to see eminent lawyers conspicuous as party leaders, and reform leaders at that, mixing politics and business, turning high-toned party influence into lobbying power and striving to foreclose political mortgages upon legislators at the retainer of private corporations. Can it be that the Republican organization is going to indorse that practice and punish Assemblymen who do not vote in the interests of corporations with eminent Republican advocates?

TRARIEUX AND PICQUART.

The most impressive incident of the Dreyfus case last week was the removal of Captain Dreyfus himself from Devil's Isle, and his departure for France for-we may confidently expect-vindication and rehabilitation. Second to it alone-if not indeed its peer-was the release of Colonel Picquart. If Dreyfus has been the victim, Picquart has been the hero. Let us bear in mind the facts of his case. He supposed Dreyfus to have been justly condemned. He was detailed to close up the case and file away the papers. He then discovered that Dreyfus was innocent and that Esterhazy was guilty. He told his superiors of his discovery. They told him to mind his own business, to maintain the guilt of Dreyfus and to obey them, deny the truth, and win promotion and rewards, or to stand bravely for truth and justice, and be punished and degraded. We all know what happened.

He chose the latter course. the military authorities showed their displeasure. They removed him from his place, supplanting him with a more pliant tool. They sent him off to Africa on the most dangerous mission they could devise, just as David put not get killed, they then recalled him to France, arrested him as a criminal and threw him their best to induce him to commit suicide. Probably, failing that, they would have had him murdered in his cell had he not given pubwarning that if he were found dead in prison it would be a case not of suicide, but of murder. So they let him live. They were ready at any time to release him and promote him if he would deny the truth. But a lie was too high a price for him to pay, even for liberty and life. To-day he is a free man once more, and he has not denied the truth. Is it said that he is not to be lauded as a hero sim and Esterhazy and Du Paty de Clain, not to

mention others of higher rank. Among the blind the one-eyed man is king. It was fitting that on his release Colonel Picquart should be entertained at dinner by M. Trarleux. The latter is to be gratefully remembered as one of those who have dared to stand for the right all through the Dreyfus

ance would undoubtedly be considerable, but the | perjury and insult, M. Trarieux spoke like a man, His brave words cleared the air, shed light upon dark places, exposed the falsity of the charges against Zola and Picquart, and confirmed the world's faith in the final triumph of justice. His attitude contrasts with that of other ex-Ministers as that of Picquart does with that of other army officers. Of these two men France may well be proud. So long as her civil life contains men like M. Trarieux and her army men like Colonel Picquart we need not despair of the Republic.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Lovers of mortuary statistics are beginning to speculate upon next year's Democratic platform. Opinions concerning it are being freely expressed by those who will have no responsibility for it, and somewhat less freely by those who are in authority. The two classes are in pretty close accord in one significant respect, to wit, their diversity of counsel. There are those who declare that the sacred cause of free silver at 16 to 1 must again be in the forefront. Others say "Down with the trusts!" will be the battle-cry. Others, again, assert that anti-expansion is to be the winning issue. Some are talking of "anti-militarism," and some of "anti-Anglo-American alliance." We have not heard of an "anti-supralapsarian" plank, but doubtless it will come in time.

We have said there is general agreement in disagreement. There is agreement also on this, that the Chicago platform of 1896 must be reaffirmed. That, as a matter of course; just as some still keep on voting for Andrew Jackson. It does not matter on what issues the campaign is actually to be fought. They will doubtless vary, according to place and circumstance. In the Silver States they will say: 'Yes, the 16 to 1 platform is readopted; and we mean it, every word!" In States where repudiation is not popular they will say: "Yes, the "Chicago platform was reaffirmed as a mere "matter of form. But it doesn't count. We "are fighting this campaign on anti-militarism." Thus they will strive to catch the voter "coming or going." It is a programme by no means unique in Democratic history.

But it will not work. The American people do not object to lightning-change "artists"; but they want them on the variety stage, not in the National Government. If the 16 to 1 plank is readopted-nay, if it is not emphatically repudiated-by the Democracy, the monetary question will be the issue of the campaign in every State in the Union. It will be no more possible to hold it in abeyance by putting other issues forward than it would be to conceal a case of measles by talking about the weather. In fact, any such dodge will intensify attention upon that one issue, for it will indicate that the party is trying to smuggle free silver through under a mask. So long as the party stands on the Chicago platform it has to face the music on that one particular plank, no matter if it piles up a whole lumber yard of other issues all around it. And so long as this is a Nation worthy to exist, every campaign fought on that issue must have the same result as that of 1896.

It may not be inappropriate, however, in passing to observe the deliberate judgment of a member of the Democratic National Commitfrom a Western State. Referring to the plank against territorial expansion, which the great majority of his colleagues are certain will be added to the platform, he says plainly that "If the Democratic party opposes the retention "of Porto Rico and the Philippines under the 'control of the United States, the party will "be defeated at the polls." We believe he is right. If the Democracy wants to put into its platform a plank disapproving the work of Dewey at Manila and demanding that it be undone, and wants to appeal to the American people on that issue, we have not the slightest objection. We should as soon fight them on that as on 16 to 1. And a campaign on the two combined would be "just too lovely for any-

A real live baron has been sent to jail in Paris for four years. In truth, it does not seem so funny, after all, to smash the hat of a mere bourgeois President!

General Luna, who was General Aguinaldo's chief lieutenant, but who had recently disagreed with the latter on important affairs of state, is reported to have been "removed" by General Aguinaldo's guards during a visit to General Aguinaldo's headquarters, the instruments of removal being bayonets. What could be more conclusive and convincing evidence of the fact that, in the words of Mr. William Lloyd Garrison, General Aguinaldo is "the enlightened and heroic leader of the Filipinos," and that the United States is "a great assassin Nation"?

Rudyard Kipling sails for England to-day. Goodby, and best wishes for a complete re-

The testimony which Mr. Moss is extracting about the ways of the New-York tax gatherer is not highly sensational, but it is instructive and well worth putting on the record, whether it be regarded as indicative of audacious mendacity or of abysmal ignorance,

The vociferous demonstrations at college games wherewith it is the custom of undergraduates and the lately graduated to acclaim their own side and assault the adversary are just now a subject of discussion at various seats of learning. Nobody wants ardent and honest partisaps on such occasions to sit as still as graven images, but there cannot be any doubt that the industry of methodical cheering is greatly overdone. Enthusiasm which is spontaneous is respectable and exhilarating, but the artificial, highly organized article which is kept continuously in evidence is a dreadful nuisance. It half spoils the sport on which it intrudes for nine-tenths of the persons presscreen the real criminals. His choice was to' ent, including, we honestly believe, most of those who are directly responsible for its ex-

The elevated railroad is making progress with its electrical equipment, so it says. Make haste

Mr. Bond, the State Engineer, says that Canada has always been about ten years too late with the improvement of her canals. That is because she is now making her St. Lawrence Uriah in the forefront of the battle. As he did canals fourteen feet deep. Seeing that New-York is at the same time engaged in making the Erie Canal only nine feet deep, how much into prison. It is presumed that they tried behind the times may this State be reckoned

PERSONAL.

years ago Frederick Douglass attended a "bloomer" convention in Rochester. When some of the women appeared in bloomers they were greeted with shouts of ridicule from a portion of the audience bent on making a disturbance. After the principal speaker had addressed the audience the president asked if any one present wished to speak. Frederick Douglass had been seen to enter and take a seat and upon this invitation from the placform there were cries for "Douglass!" from the disturbing element. Mr. Douglass rose slowly and with great deliberation said: "This is a matter to which I have paid little attention, as I have been busy with matters which I consider more important. I am not sure that I as I have been busy with matters which I consider more important. I am not sure that I am in favor of the proposed reform in woman's dress, but," pointing to the men and boys who had been hooting, "I see that you have the earmarks of a reform, the shouts of ridicule, satire and derision of the lower and baser element." On another occasion, when he was hurling out an anathema against the Fugitive Slave bill, he said: "Is there a man here who dares to say he has the right to sell his brother?" A voice clearly responded: "I do." In an instant every eye saw the speaker—the finger of Douglass pointed him out as

he stood, one of the outermost tier outlined against the white background. "Then," said Douglass, in withering tones, "turn your face to the wall."

"The British Medical Journal" declares that the recently revived reports of the Queen's blindness "erroneous and misleading." Her eyesight, it declares, has been somewhat impaired on account of advancing years. "But," it adds, "we are glad to be in a position to say that the deteriora-tion has ceased to be progressive, and that the Queen's eyesight has in no respect become worse during the last few years. All reports to the con-trary, as well as the rumor of any impending or even contemplated operation, are, therefore, pure inventions." On the morning of the day he died Castelar, the

Spanish statesman, finished and sent off a magazine article, a review of European politics, which appears in "The New International Review." It is concerned chiefly with the Peace Conference at The Hague. The article is said to have a pessimistic and melancholy tone, and the lively resentment it shows against the conquerors of Spain, according to the Paris "Temps," indicates how vigorous the mind of the writer was up to the last hour. He says: "I will not say that the presentation of a project of general disarmament offers a great opportunity at this moment, when the Antilles presents the appearance of two prison houses darkened by conquest, when the archipelago is governed by death inflicted on the natives by a gang of pirates, depriving them of their property with no other object than the satisfaction of their evil passions, no other motive than the thirst for gain, as in pre-historic times, when fighting was incessant; but I remember that St. Paul said that you can reach a good end by any road, and when it is a question of such an end you must struggle for it by every opportunity and importunity. The "Temps" remarks that this article of the deiuded idealist was evidently dominated by the same painful impression under which he wrote to Mme. Rattazzi (Editor of "The New International Review") on the day after a triumph of arms particularly grievous to his patriot's heart, "I am dying with Spain's agony." sents the appearance of two prison houses darkened

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Frank Martin, of Kansas, now in the Philippines rites home: "Our company went on a scouting trip one day and saw many natives, all of us. If they had a cloth on their head they would jerk this off just the same. I think that this goes to show that they have been harshly ruled. We Americans are not used to having people bow to us like we were lords and kings. At first I did not think that this island was very good, but I have changed my opinion a great deal. The last ten miles of our ampaign has been in one of the best valleys that I have ever seen. It is just like the bottom land of There are any number of only better. rivers, both great and small. The land is very fertile, and under modern cultivation would grow almost anything. The plants never dry up, as hot as gets, and there is always moisture in the ground If they would offer me a quarter-section I would think many times before I would come home."

During the all-night sitting of the New South Wales Legislative Assembly this week the Premier, Mr. Reld, spent a large part of the night in slumber on the Opposition benches. The incident did not escape notice, as the rotund attitude of the sleepy Premier and his nasal performances compelled attention from all parts of the House. Eventually it was satirically demanded why the leader of the Government should persist in remaining on the Opposition side of the House. Mr. Barton promptly defended his new colleague by asking: "Why should he not be here? Is he not now my sleeping partner?"—(Sydney Telegraph. The announcement having been made in Paris

that M. Peschard, a Police Commissary, possesse a real Raphael, the "Gaulois" the other day printed his explanation, as follows: "One day I received from my father-in-law a panel-for it is a question of a panel and not a canvas-representing the Vir-gin holding in her arms the infant Jesus. My father-in-law died without offering any explanation about the panel, and I placed it above the mantelpiece, where one of my friends, an amateur in art, noticed it one day. My friend carefully brushed the dust from it, and then declared to me that I possessed a work of value-a Raphael. Some time later I saw in an illustrated journal an exact reproduction of my picture, taken from a work of Raphael in the National Gallery at London. I went to London, where I learned that the Virgin attributed to Raphael was only a reproduction of the work of the master. Where is the original of this work? Nobody has been able to tell me. Is it in my hands? I am inclined to think so. Connoisseurs to whom I have shown my picture say that it is a Raphael, but, of course, I am not yet certain that it is so."

Disappointed.—Sylvia—What's the matter? You look as if you had lost your last friend. Maude—I went to see a fortune-teller yesterday and she told me I was going to marry a tail, dark man. The only real rich fellow I know is dumpy and has red hair.—(Chicago Times-Herald.

Since the bloodshed in Paris over the question of Hamlet's adiposity the French papers have been studying the finer shades of meaning of the Eng-lish word "fat," and the probabilities of what Shakespeare meant when he used it. The "Journal des Debats" says there is a meaning that it has not seen discussed. It recalls that when the Queen "he's fat," Hamlet is fencing. It declares that the English use the word in speaking of letes to denote not obesity, but that the subject is not "in form." It thus may appear that Hamlet may have been of any degree of corpulence; he

A few days ago it was stated that the Rev. Albert Bruchlos, until recently pastor of the German Reformed Church in North Liberty-st., had placed a peculiar sign in the front window of a house in Valley-st, which he rented from Gottlieb Buckhard. The sign then referred to contained the words, "House Haunted."

Yesterday afternoon the passers along that thoroughfare were startled by another placard which made its appearance in an upper front room, containing the following inscription:

To any one who moves in. At least seven spirits CUT FRIGHTFUL FACES, Make Hissing, Then Weeping Sounds in Lower Back Room.

The sign is in a window adjoining the one containing the "haunted house" sign.

The buildog still remains within, and warns those who would linger near of his presence.—(Cumberland Times.

COMMENT ON CURRENT TOPICS.

FRANCE'S OPPORTUNITY.

From The Boston advertiser.

The French are proverbially prone to be carried hither and thither by tidal waves of popular feeling. Everything now is going in the Dreyfus direction. Now is the time, therefore, to pluck up courage and do the whole duty that lies before the French Government. It has never had and never will have a better chance to set its heel on military arrogance. The army chiefs who were guilty of that hideous wickedness in the first place, and were guilty of repeating their wickedness more than once in order to escape a just vengeance, deserve no lenlency.

WAR'S PLACE IN THE WORLD. From The Philadelphia Times.

It is useless to stem the resistless current of events which are far beyond the control of conferences in the expectation that great results will immediately follow. The active agent of civilization is war, and until the world stands upon one level of enlightenment it will continue to fulfil its undeniable function, using might for the interest of right.

ENGLAND AND KRUGER.

ENGLAND AND KRUGER.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

Some 50 per cent of the Outlanders being British subjects, it will be seen that what with confiscatory taxes, the practical denial of a voice in the government, the burden of Boer monopolies and the harsh administration of unjust laws against them, they must inevitably invoke sympathy at home, and that the disposition there would be to aid them, even if a right to intervene did not exist. By pressing them too hard, therefore, Krüger has inclined the British Government to make the most of such right as it has and has thus spoiled his own game. The real injuries of the Outlanders will count for more than his arguments about the conventions and deprive him of the moral support that he might have secured and retained if he had been just and fair. AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL

From The Baltimore American

From The Baltimore American.

In nearly everything in which iron and steel enter American products are forging rapidly ahead. The foreign railways are buying our locomotives and hardware of all kinds. In Russia at this time there is a factory established by American capital where locomotives are made by skilled labor from this country. It is the excellence and cheapness of our products that cause the increase in trade. It may seem strange to some people that Russia should come to America for products of iron and steel when the great works of the Krupps at Essen, in Germany, are so much closer. The explanation, of course, is that she can make better bargains in this country.

From The Washington Star.

From The Washington Star.

The demands of the Outlanders involve many opportunities for compromise. If, as at present reported, the chief obstacle to agreement is Krüger's unwillingness to arbitrate in a manner to emphasize the inequality between the republic and England, the good offices of the United States might readily be utilized to devise a scheme for settlement which would not involve this issue. The spectacle of war between England and the Transvaai would be greatly deplored in this country

THE PASSING THRONG

living to-day is John W. Bookwalter, of \$pr field, Ohio. Mr. Bookwalter is at the Holland House, having recently returned from a three years' tour through RUSSIA Russian territories, where DOMINANT IN ASIA.

Russian territories, where he gathered the material for his best book, "Siberia and Central Asia" Mr. Bookwalter has devoted eighteen years to travel, and has visited almost every accessible par of the globe, except some of the less interesting districts of Egypt and South America.

"I travel for two reasons," said Mr. Bookwalte yesterday. "First, because I love new and beaug. ful scenery, and, second, because I want to know people as they are and find out the whys and when

people as they are and find out the whys and when fores of the widely differing conditions in the various countries.

"I enjoyed the trip to Russia thoroughly, and a rived at the conclusion that Russia is a wofun misjudged country. Nowhere have I seen a more pronounced tendency on the part of a government to promote the Interests of its poor people. I this the prevailing delusion in America concerning the alleged tyranny of the Russian Government arises from the fact that it will not tolerate citations arises from the fact that it will not tolerate citations arises from the fact that it will not tolerate citations arises from the fact that it will not tolerate citations arises from the fact that it will not tolerate citations arises from the fact that it will not tolerate citations arises from the fact that it will not tolerate citations arises from the fact that it will not tolerate citations arises from the fact that it will not tolerate citations are seen to the seen of the Citation of th

Dr. Edwin E. Beeman, of chewing-gum fame. was at the Hotel Imperial yesterday. He made a flying trip to the city from his home in Cleveland

to consult with other chewing-

DR. BEEMAN'S gum manufacturers concerning the proposed trust. He says that he thought he knew all EXPERIENCES, the proposed trust. about the trust four days ago, but that he found out he didn't. There is to be a meeting of the manufacturers to-day, when a plan of action will be decided upon

The doctor was telling his experiences to a s porter yesterday morning. He said:

"I have been introduced as the only doctor of the day without a living patient, but this is all a joke, for I am a regularly graduated physician, and practised medicine for fifteen years, as a good-mized graveyard in one of the Southern States will show, I have been a dentist and a drug manufacturer

graveyard in one of the Southern States will show, I have been a dentist and a drug manufacturer and what not.

"There is one community in this country where the people rise up and call me blessed every time they hear my name mentioned. That is in a certain little town way out in the wild and woolly West, where I practised medicine for several years. There was a man in the town named 'Hank' Brewer, a strapping big fellow, who had whipped everybody in that section of the country but me, and the only reason I escaped was because he had never seen me when he was drunk. One day I was fishing in a little stream when a nephew of 'Hank' came running up and told me that 'Hank' was bleeding from the mouth and needed me badly, I was so busy catching has that I couldn't get away for several hours, and when I reached 'Hank's bedside he was in a dying condition.

"'When I get well,' he said, 'I'l beat you to death for this.'

"'Well, "Hank.'' said I turning to walk out, 'you'll never get well.' And he didn't. Well, now, the people of that town give me the credit of killing 'Hank,' whereas I really am not entitled to k.

"Another reporter!" gasped Senator Hanna, when a representative of The Tribune met him last evening in the corridors of the Waldorf-Astoria. "I often think," he continued,

"that I am in just about the same fix as the fellow who said HANNA'S TRIP ABROAD. that he couldn't be a Baptist because he couldn't get out of the public's sight long enough to be immersed. I left politics in Ohio and don't intend to think of them again until I get back from Europe. The question which worries me now more than anything

else is, Are European reporters as omnipresent as American reporters, and if so can they all speak English?

"Most emphatically I approve of Mr. McKinley's change in the Civil Service rules. It has been shamefully misrepresented by the papers of New-New York."

shamefully misrepresented by the papers of New-York.

"As for Bryan, I only hope the Democrats will renominate him. McKinley and Hobart would give him a worse thrashing in 1990 than they did in 1896. That McKinley and Hobart will succeed themselves there is not the slightest doubt."

Senator and Mrs. Hanna and their daughter and nlece will sail for Europe to-day on the American liner St. Louis. The Senator said last evening that his rheumatism was troubling him more than ever, He will try Aix-les-Bains, and if he does not find relief there he will go somewhere eise.

"My plans," he said, "are not at all definite. I am going to stay in Europe two or three months, or until I can get rid of the rheumatism."

KIPLING SAILS TO-DAY.

SENATORS SPOONER AND HANNA, DAVID BELASCO AND OTHER WELL-KNOWN

Rudyard Kipling will bid farewell to America to-day and sail for Liverpool, England, on the White Star liner Teutonic, His wife, son and daughter will accompany him, and J. Lockwood Kipling is also a member of the party. On the same boat will be Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Doubleday, who have been a great deal with the Kiplings since

they arrived in this country. Another passenger on the Teutonic is J. S. Lesser, who goes to Europe to complete plans for bringing machinery to this country with which to fit up near New-York a mill for the manufacture of lace curtains. The J. S. Lesser Company already con-trols a mili at Nottingham, England, and Mr. Lesser says it is with the object of avoiding the high tariff that he intends to establish a mill in this

country. The exact site of the mill has not yet Among the other passengers on the Teutonic will be Mr. and Mrs. John Alden, David Belasco, Judge and Mrs. C. P. Butler, the Rev. Edward

L. Clarke, Charles Cockshutt, Mr. and Mrs. Elliot Danforth, Dr. and Mrs. L. Melville French and the Misses French, Lady Hemming, wife of Sir Augustus Hemming, Governor of Jamaica and British Guiana; Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Graves, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Griffin, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. J. Sparhawk Jones and the Misses Jones, the Rev.

and Mrs. P. H. Griffin, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. J. Sparhawk Jones and the Misses Jones. the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage MacKay, Miss Geraldine Morgan, Miss Mary Nellson, Mr. and Mrs. Geroldyn Redmond and family, Senator and Mrs. John C. Spooner and son, of Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Spooner, Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander and child and J. Kearney Warren.

Among those who will sall to-day on the American liner St. Louis for Southampton are Mr. and Mrs. Elijah R. Kennedy, Miss Susan Pratt Kennedy, and Master Leonard Kennedy, of Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Carnegle, of Pittsburg, Senator and Mrs. Marcus A. Hanna, and Miss Ruth Hanna, of Cleveland; Mr. and Mrs. Glement A. Griscom, and Miss Griscom, and Mrs. Gerrege Chass. Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Crosby, Mr. and Mrs. Barney Pagan, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Garrison, Jacob de Jong, Mrs. John T. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Fraderick Potter and family, Frank H. Pitney, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Sheehan, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Lloyd, Miss Anna Howell Lloyd, Stacy R. Lloyd, Mrs. John Lowry and Miss Elist Lowry, Lleutenant and Mrs. G. Hotsuka, of Yokohama, and Mrs. M. Herton-Wilson.

Among those who will sail for Antwerp on the Red Star liner Friesland are Professor and Mrs. M. D. Buell, John Davis, Dr. Duke, Dr. and Mrs. M. D. Buell, John Davis, Dr. Duke, Dr. and Mrs. M. D. Buell, John Davis, Dr. Duke, Dr. and Mrs. M. D. Buell, John Davis, Dr. Duke, Dr. and Mrs. M. D. Buell, John Davis, Dr. Duke, Dr. and Mrs. And child, Andress S. Floyd, Professor G. K. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. C. Harry Shoemaker and Dr. William Ovid Moor.

ART GALLERY FOR CHICAGO PARK. Chicago, June 13 (Special).—By the provisions of the will of the late Wirt Dexter Walker, filed for

probate at Pittsfield, Mass., the executors will or-ganize a corporation for the establishment of the Wirt Dexter Walker Art Gallery, at Lincoln Park. The gift is a conditional one, however, and at present the trustees see no prospect of carrying out the provisions of the will, as the estate, valued at \$600,000, is encumbered, and it is probable that several years will elapse before it is cleared. Mr. Walker was a Chicago lawyer, who died of pneumonia in New-York last April. The executors are James R. Walker, John P. Wilson and Byron Lathrop, all of Chicago.

TO JOIN GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Ithaca, N. Y., June 13.-E. L. Nichols, professor of physics at Cornell, announced to-day that Dr. Leopold Kann, Honorary Fellow at Cornell and Ph. D. from the University of Vienna, '98, will join the United States Arctic Geological Survey, which sails for Ellesmere Land early in July. Dr. Kans will make experiments in atmospherical electricity, besides several other branches of physics. The party will stan in Ellesmere Land party will stop in Ellesmere Land over winter, and on the opening or spring will push northward, pos-sibly meeting with the Peary expedition. It is probable that the taxidermist will be sent back as the end of the first year with collections.